

draw to the south side of the Chickahominy, which they did during that night, destroying the bridges. McClellan was retreating to the James. Our pursuit was delayed until the bridges could be rebuilt.

When we crossed to the south side the battle of Savage Station had been won. We passed through the battle-field on the 30th and assisted in forcing the passage of White Oak Swamp, which the enemy were stubbornly holding, in order to give time for their trains to get away. We were on the left of the line at Malvern Hill, and, although under a terrible fire, supporting our artillery, we were not ordered to charge the enemy. On the morning of the 2nd of July the enemy were gone, and we were marched in pursuit and found him at Harrison's Landing. Our lines were formed promptly, skirmishing began, and we thought we were to attack him at once, but Gen. Lee concluded that thier position, protected as it was by gun-boats, was too strong.

McClellan's army had not been captured, but the seige of Richmond had been raised.

After watching the enemy for a few days we were marched back to the neighborhood of Richmond, where we camped until August, when we started on the campaign known as the Pope campaign, so called because the Federal army was commanded by Gen. John Pope, who rendered himself infamous by his uncivilized warfare and cruel treatment of citizens, and who withal made himself ridiculous by his braggadocio orders, which were followed by bad generalship and consequent defeat.

Our brigade was commanded by Col. (afterwards Gen.) E. M. Law and was in Gen. Hood's division.

We took part in a number of skirmishes along the Rapahanock, and near Warrenton Springs, and when Gen. Jackson, at Manassas and Bull Run, was about to be separated from the other portion of the army, whilst we were marching hurriedly to his relief, we found the enemy disputing our passage through Thoroughfare Gap. No time was to be lost. Communication with Jackson was necessa-

ry. We were filed by a narrow path up the mountain side to the summit on the left of the pass.

The enemy were driven back and left the pass or gap open. From our position on the top of the mountain, on the evening of the 28th, we could see the firing of the guns and the explosion of the shells in the fight against Jackson, far away on Bull Run or near it, but we could not hear the sound of a gun.

Early on the 29th we were on the march to the relief of Jackson, who had hard fighting, as we judged by the heavy firing which was then plainly to be heard. As soon as we came up our division, Hood's, was formed in line across the Warrenton Turnpike and moved forward to attack the enemy's line, which was then pressing hard upon Jackson. We drove them back.

We were heavily engaged also on the 30th, when the enemy were forced to give up the field.

When the battle was over we found that the two armies had occupied about the same positions that were held by them on the 21st of July, 1861, except that they were reversed.

The last stand by the enemy was made on the ridge or plateau on which stood the "Henry House," made famous as the scene of the severest part of the battle known as First Manassas.

After the battle of Ox Hill on the 30th we were marched towards the Potomac, and fording it we marched to Monocacy Bridge, near Frederick in Maryland. Thence we went along the B. & O. Turnpike, crossing the mountains at Boonsboro, marching by the side of our wagon-trains all the way to Hagerstown. We were there only a short time when we heard cannonading in the direction of Boonsboro. We were hurried back, and when we reached Boonsboro we heard heavy fighting upon the mountain. We were carried up to the pass and were first formed in line on the south side of the Pike, and then to the north side and afterwards to the south side again, but we were not heavily engaged in the battle.